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REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 27 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/21/16/50	REPORT MADE BY FORREST F. BURGESS
TITLE NIKOLAI NAZARENKO		MAR 19 1960 DOC. NO. 100. SER.	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: MICHAEL GETMANOV, Meeting House Road, R.D. #1, Ambler, Pa., knows subject only slightly as the son-in-law of General NAUMENKO. GETMANOV learned that NAZARENKO was involved in a fight with one ANTIPI MAKARENKO around October 1949 in Farmingdale, New Jersey, at a World Cossack Association Meeting. GETMANOV wrote to a friend in Germany and ascertained from him that NAZARENKO was a member of the City Police of Taganrog, Russia, at the time this city was a part of the Soviet Union. A Confidential Informant, of known reliability, has advised when NAZARENKO and MAKARENKO were involved in the above mentioned fight at Farmingdale, New Jersey, MAKARENKO called NAZARENKO a "cheka" which, according to the informant, meant a member of the Russian Secret Police. Informant not aware upon what basis MAKARENKO made this statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-RUC-</p> <p>DETAILS: MICHAEL GETMANOV, Meeting House Road, R.D. #1, Ambler, Pa., advised as follows on November 16, 1950:</p> <p>He first saw NIKOLAI NAZARENKO in 1945 when NAZARENKO was married to General NAUMENKO's daughter in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Subsequently, GETMANOV has seen NAZARENKO in Yugoslavia and in Germany. GETMANOV only has a speaking acquaintance with NAZARENKO and, therefore, does not know much about him.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">This is an FBI Investigative report and shall not be used for clearance or disapproval.</p>			
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NAZARENKO was indicated to GETMANOV to have retreated from Russia in the early 1940's with German troops which had occupied portions of Russia in which NAZARENKO had lived. At the time NAZARENKO left Germany he was reported to be a member of Cossack groups under the leadership of German Army officials.

GETMANOV does not know where NAZARENKO was born but understands he is not a native Cossack Russian.

After the surrender of Germany in World War II, General NAUMENKO and NAZARENKO were placed in Displaced Persons Camps in Kempton, Puessen and Memingen in the Bavarian section of Germany.

GETMANOV has only seen NAZARENKO on one occasion in the United States. On this occasion he saw him around October 1949 in the Cossack Hall in Farmingdale, New Jersey, at a meeting of the World Cossack Association when a Cossack holiday was being observed. He learned that NAZARENKO was involved in a fight with ANTIPO NAZARENKO on this occasion, but did not actually see it. He had no knowledge as to what prompted the fight between NAZARENKO and ANTIPO NAZARENKO.

After this fight, NAZARENKO was expelled from the World Cossack Association. GETMANOV then wrote to a friend, General P. DUCHOPELNIKOV, presently located at Voskiv, Munich 19, Germany, and made inquiries as to what he knew about NAZARENKO. DUCHOPELNIKOV advised GETMANOV by letter of April 13, 1950 that NAZARENKO had formerly been a member of the City Police of the city of Taganrog, Russia, in the early 1940's when that city was a part of the Soviet Union.

With reference to General NAUMENKO, father-in-law of NAZARENKO, GETMANOV advised as follows:

To his knowledge General NAUMENKO was never engaged in military activities in either Yugoslavia or Germany. He has served only as civilian leader of Cossack troops who had emigrated from Russia and were first located in Yugoslavia and adjoining countries. In this capacity he has served for approximately 30 years. GETMANOV broke off friendly relations with General NAUMENKO around 1946 in Puessen, Germany, because GETMANOV felt that General NAUMENKO was not working for the best interests of the Cossack tribes. Despite his lengthy leadership of these Cossack groups and dissatisfaction with him by several of its members, NAUMENKO refuses to surrender this leadership.

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In addition, GETMANOV advised that he is not aware of many individuals now residing in the United States who were associated with NAZARENKO in Europe. The following individuals were closely associated with General NAUMENKO in Europe, according to GETMANOV:

BASIL GAMALY, Farmingdale, New Jersey, Telephone Farmingdale 5-7152. This person is possibly the best acquainted with General NAUMENKO and also in a position to furnish the names of other people who were closely associated with him.

BASIL LESCHANKO, who lives near GAMALY.

General ~~SKVORZOV~~ SKVORZOV, who lives in California, street address and city unknown to GETMANOV. This information, however, can most likely be obtained through the Cossack Hall in Farmingdale, New Jersey.

PORFIRIO ~~NEWS~~, who has a farm near Vineland, New Jersey.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised as follows on October 2, 1950:

The informant has only seen NIKOLAI NAZARENKO on two occasions, on which occasions he talked to NAZARENKO briefly. He first met NAZARENKO at the World Cossack Association Day, an annual celebration around September or October 1949 at Farmingdale, New Jersey. At this time he talked to NAZARENKO about the detention of NAZARENKO's father-in-law, General NAUMENKO, by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service authorities at Boston, Massachusetts, and the possibility of NAUMENKO being released by these authorities.

General NAUMENKO was seeking to enter the United States at this time as a displaced person. According to the informant, allegations were made at this time that General NAUMENKO had pro-Nazi sympathies, but these allegations were disproved and NAUMENKO was subsequently admitted to the United States.

About three weeks subsequent to the World Cossack Day Celebration, another meeting was held at Farmingdale, New Jersey, by the World Cossack Association which was possibly in connection with the consecration of a monument to an historical hero. At this time NAZARENKO

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was attired in a full dress Cossack uniform, and one ANTIPI MAKARENKO took exception to the dress of NAZARENKO. MAKARENKO claimed most Cossacks were too poor to be able to afford uniforms. Both NAZARENKO and MAKARENKO had been drinking at the time when the argument ensued. MAKARENKO accused NAZARENKO of being a member of the "cheka" which word, according to the informant, meant Russian Secret Police, popularly known as the OGPU and later the NKVD. NAZARENKO and MAKARENKO then engaged in a fight but were quickly separated. The informant had no definite knowledge as to upon what basis MAKARENKO made this remark.

Informant indicated that MAKARENKO worked on a poultry farm near Lakewood, New Jersey, and his address could be obtained from the Cossack Hall, Farmingdale, New Jersey. Informant further indicated that MICHAEL ZARETZKY, R.D. #2, Box 317, Alexander Road, Lakewood, New Jersey, and PAUL BULATICKY, R.F.D. #1, Box 174, Farmingdale, New Jersey, had lived and had been associated with General NAUMENKO, both in Yugoslavia and Germany.

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